

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. **(currently amended)** A method for the production of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of a wound healing material, comprising:
 - a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;
 - b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with a precipitating agent at room temperature;
 - c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;
 - d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and
 - e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains a coagulant and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material; ~~and~~
~~————— f) combining said coagulant with blood or blood derivative to obtain a clot.~~
2. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the volume of anticoagulated whole blood is between 8 to 10 ml.
3. **(previously presented)** The method of claim 1, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with an anticoagulant selected from the group consisting of acid citrate dextrose (ACD), ACD/mannitol, citrate phosphate dextrose (CPD), and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA).
4. **(original)** The method of claim 3, wherein the whole blood is anticoagulated with acid-citrate-dextrose.

5. **(original)** The method of claim 3, where the whole blood is anticoagulated with ACD/mannitol.
6. **(original)** The method of claim 5, wherein the mannitol is present in a concentration of 7.5 mg/ml ACD.
7. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is ethanol.
8. **(original)** The method of claim 7, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 10% to 100%.
9. **(original)** The method of claim 8, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 25% to 95%.
10. **(original)** The method of claim 9, where said ethanol used is at a starting concentration of about 50% to 95%.
11. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the precipitating agent is a mixture of ethanol and calcium chloride.
12. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 45 minutes.
13. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the incubation step requires less than 30 minutes.
14. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is autologous.
15. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the coagulant prepared is homologous.
16. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by centrifuging the mixture.
17. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by filtering the mixture.

18. (**original**) The method of claim 1, wherein said separating step is accomplished by a combination of centrifugation and filtration of the mixture.
19. (**withdrawn**) A kit for the preparation of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood, the kit comprising;
- a) a tube with stopper;
 - b) a serum filter separator;
 - c) a 3 ml syringe with blunt needle;
 - d) a 10 ml syringe with blunt needle;
 - e) a vial containing ACD or ACD/mannitol;
 - f) a vial containing EtOH/CaCl₂; and
 - g) an instruction sheet.
20. (**withdrawn**) A human blood fraction produced by the method of claim 1 comprising 80-90% of prothrombin-thrombin proteins, no detectable fibrinogen and 20-30% of baseline levels of ATIII, Protein C and Protein S.
21. (**previously presented**) The method of claim 1, wherein said blood derivative is chosen from the group consisting of a platelet concentrate (PC), platelet rich plasma (PRP), platelet poor plasma (PPP), purified fibrinogen or a mixture thereof to obtain a wound healing composition.
22. (**new**) A method for the production of a coagulant from anticoagulated whole blood for formation of a wound healing material, consisting of:
- a) obtaining a volume of anticoagulated whole blood from a subject;
 - b) mixing said anticoagulated whole blood with a precipitating agent at room temperature;

c) incubating the mixture of b) at room temperature for a time sufficient to produce a cellular and specific plasma component precipitate and a supernatant;

d) separating the precipitate from the supernatant; and

e) recovering the supernatant wherein said supernatant contains a coagulant and is in a form suitable for application as a wound healing material.